

park boundaries. Ninety days after the bill is signed into law, the land would be valued by one of the following methods: (1) the Interior Secretary and Governor would mutually agree on a qualified appraiser to conduct the appraisal of the State lands in the park; (2) if there is no agreement about the appraiser, the Interior Secretary and Governor would each designate a qualified appraiser. The two designated appraisers would select a third appraiser to perform the appraisal with the advice and assistance of the designated appraisers.

If the Interior Secretary and Governor cannot agree on the evaluations of the State lands 180 days after the date of enactment, the Governor may petition the U.S. Court of Federal Claims to determine the final value. One-hundred-eighty days after the State land value is determined, the Interior Secretary, in consultation with the Governor, shall exchange Federal assets of equal value for the State lands.

The management of our public lands and natural resources is often complicated and requires the coordination of many individuals to accomplish desired objectives. When western folks discuss Federal land issues, we do not often have an opportunity to identify proposals that capture this type of consensus and enjoy the support from a wide array of interests; however, this land exchange offers just such a unique prospect.

This legislation is needed to improve the management of Grand Teton National Park, by protecting the future of these unique lands against development pressures and allow the State of Wyoming to access their assets to address public school funding needs.

This bill enjoys the support of many different groups including the National Park Service, the Wyoming Governor, State officials, as well as folks from the local community. It is my hope that the Senate will seize this opportunity to improve upon efforts to provide services to the American public.

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 1106. A bill to provide a tax credit for the production of oil or gas from deposits held in trust for, or held with restrictions against alienation by, Indian tribes and Indian individuals; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, today I am proud to introduce legislation that would provide a Federal tax credit for oil and natural gas produced from Indian lands. This legislation will serve two important purposes. It will provide an immediate boost to tribal economies, and it will provide additional domestic sources of energy to ease our growing energy crisis.

Even though Indian lands offer a fertile source of oil and natural gas, many disincentives to exploration and production exist. For example, the Supreme Court permits the double tax-

ation of oil and natural gas produced from tribal lands, which unfairly subjects producers to both State and tribal taxation. Furthermore, tribal economies are not sufficiently diversified to allow for tribal tax incentives for oil and natural gas development. Finally, Congress has enacted innumerable incentives for energy development on Federal lands, which has made production from this land far more profitable. As a result, Indian lands are too often overlooked as a source of domestic energy.

This legislation would remedy these disadvantages by providing Federal tax credits for oil and natural gas production on tribal lands. These tax credits would be available to both the tribe as royalty owner and the producer. Tribes would benefit in two ways: they could broaden their tax base from substantially increased oil and gas production; and they could market their share of the tax credit to generate additional revenue. These additional revenues would allow tribes to strengthen their infrastructure and improve the vital services that they provide to their citizens.

Unfortunately, the recent economic prosperity has not been extended to many Indian tribes. This is the reason why these tax incentives are so crucial. They will provide a much-needed shot in the arm to tribal economic development and will compensate for the discriminatory double taxation that hinders energy production. In recent years, many people have criticized the growth of the gaming industry on reservations. However, these critics have failed to suggest viable alternatives for tribal economic development. This legislation would supply strong opportunity for entrepreneurship in a vital national industry and would bring many more tribes into the economic mainstream.

Finally, this legislation would have the added benefit of creating an additional source of domestic energy. In our efforts to craft a comprehensive energy policy for the United States, we have been searching for additional sources of domestic energy. In this search, we must not overlook tribal oil and gas production. America's energy supply is a patchwork of various domestic and international sources, and the addition of tribal lands will only strengthen the seams of this patchwork and decrease our risky reliance on foreign sources.

Therefore, I am proud today to introduce this legislation to boost the production of oil and natural gas on Indian lands and to strengthen our domestic energy supply.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 117—HONORING JOHN J. DOWNING, BRIAN FAHEY, AND HARRY FORD, WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE COURSE OF DUTY AS FIREFIGHTERS

Mrs. CLINTON (for herself, and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 117

Whereas on June 17, 2001, 350 firefighters and numerous police officers responded to a 911 call that sent them to Long Island General Supply Company in Queens, New York;

Whereas a fire and an explosion in a 2-story building had turned the 128-year-old, family-owned store into a heap of broken bricks, twisted metal, and shattered glass;

Whereas all those who responded to the scene served without reservation and with their personal safety on the line;

Whereas 2 civilians and dozens of firefighters were injured by the blaze, including firefighters Joseph Vosilla and Brendan Manning who were severely injured;

Whereas John J. Downing of Ladder Company 163, an 11-year veteran of the department and resident of Port Jefferson Station, and a husband and father of 2, lost his life in the fire;

Whereas Brian Fahey of Rescue Company 4, a 14-year veteran of the department and resident of East Rockaway, and a husband and father of 3, lost his life in the fire; and

Whereas Harry Ford of Rescue Company 4, a 27-year veteran of the department from Long Beach, and a husband and father of 3, lost his life in the fire: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors John J. Downing, Brian Fahey, and Harry Ford, who lost their lives in the course of duty as firefighters, and recognizes them for their bravery and sacrifice;

(2) extends its deepest sympathies to the families of these 3 brave heroes; and

(3) pledges its support and to continue to work on behalf of all of the Nation's firefighters who risk their lives every day to ensure the safety of all Americans.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 55—HONORING THE 19 UNITED STATES SERVICEMEN WHO DIED IN THE TERRORIST BOMBING OF THE KHOBAR TOWERS IN SAUDI ARABIA ON JUNE 25, 1996

Mr. BOND (for himself, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. CON. RES. 55

Whereas June 25, 2001, marks the fifth anniversary of the tragic terrorist bombing of the Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia;

Whereas this act of senseless violence took the lives of 19 brave United States servicemen, and wounded 500 others;

Whereas these nineteen men killed while serving their country were Captain Christopher Adams, Sergeant Daniel Cafourek, Sergeant Millard Campbell, Sergeant Earl Cartrette, Jr., Sergeant Patrick Fennig, Captain Leland Haun, Sergeant Michael Heiser, Sergeant Kevin Johnson, Sergeant Ronald